

IMPORTANT NEWS ARTICLES & EDITORIAL FOR UPSC FRIDAY, 10TH MAY 2024

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GS-I : Study By Advisory Panel For Period 1950-2015. Indian Express

- The share of Hindu population in India has dipped 7.82 per cent while that of Muslims, Christians and Sikhs has seen a rise in the 65-year period between 1950 and 2015, a new analysis by Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (PM-EAC) has shown, suggesting a 'conducive environment' for increasing diversity.
- **The PM-EAC report titled 'Share of Religious Minorities : A cross country analysis'** studied data on religious composition of populations for 167 countries. The dipping majority population and rising minority population in India was in line with global trends, also seen in Europe, but stood out in relation to India's neighbours.
- The analysis relied on the Religious Characteristics of States Dataset 2017 to track religious composition across countries. The study focussed only on countries that had a majority religion accounting for more than 50 per cent share of the total population in 1950.
- While the population of Hindus declined 7.82 per cent, the share of Muslim population rose from 9.84 per cent to 14.09 per cent. The share of Christian population rose from 2.24 per cent to 2.36 per cent, the share of Sikh population increased from 1.24 per cent to 1.85 per cent and the share of the Buddhist population rose from 0.05 per cent to 0.81 per cent.
- The Jain and Parsi community population witnessed a dip. The share of Jains declined from 0.45 per cent to 0.36 per cent and the share of the Parsi population declined 85 per cent from 0.03 per cent to 0.0004 per cent.
- The rise in share of minorities suggested the net result of policy actions, political decisions and societal processes provided a conducive environment for increasing diversity in society.
- The study also went on to term as 'noise' news reports on atrocities against minorities in India and stated in contrast - "minorities were not just protected but also thrived in India", particularly remarkable in the context of shrinking minority populations in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka.
- Of 35 OECD countries studied, 25 were from Europe, and the share of majority religious denominations has decreased by 29 per cent in these countries.
- It said the total fertility rate (TFR) among all religious groups was declining and the highest decrease in TFR from 2005-06 to 2019-21 was observed among Muslims, a 1 percentage point drop in their TFR. Hindus saw a 0.7 percentage point drop.

Lok Sabha Elections 2024

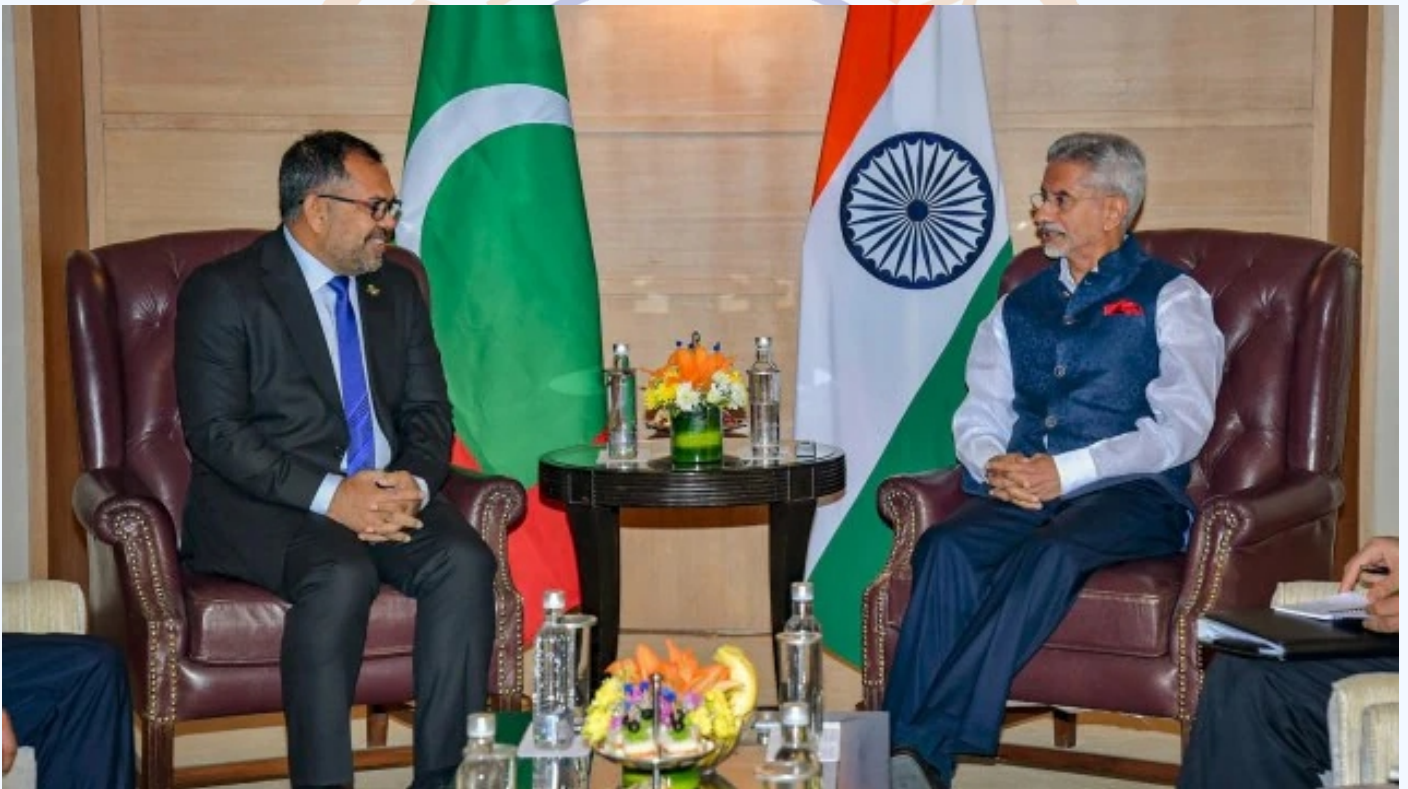
Share of Religious Minorities

A Cross-Country Analysis
(1950-2015)



GS-II : First Maldives-india Meet Amid Muizzu Chill Flags “reciprocity”. INDIAN EXPRESS

- **Context :** The Maldives Foreign Minister and Jaishankar met in New Delhi a day ahead of the May 10 deadline set by President Muizzu for India to withdraw its military personnel from the island nation. Zameer’s visit is the first high-level visit to India after Muizzu came to power last November.
- Riding to power last November on an ‘India Out’ poll plank, one of Muizzu’s first acts was to demand the withdrawal of around 80 Indian military personnel by May 10 - they had been stationed there to operate two helicopters and a Dornier aircraft.
- Both sides have been working together to ensure continued operation of Indian aviation platforms that provide humanitarian and medvac (medical evacuation) services to the people of the Maldives.



Accordingly, deputation of competent Indian technical personnel has taken place.

- They discussed development partnership, and ongoing capacity building and training initiatives. India has been a first responder on numerous occasions for the Maldives.
- As close and proximate neighbours, the development of our ties is obviously based on mutual interests and reciprocal sensitivity. As far as India is concerned, these are articulated in terms of our Neighbourhood First policy and SAGAR (Security and Growth For All in the Region) vision.
- India has been a key provider of development assistance to the Maldives. Our projects have benefited the people of your country, contributed to the quality of life. They range from infrastructure projects and social initiatives to medical evacuation and health facilities.

- India has been a first responder on numerous occasions for the Maldives. Our cooperation has also enhanced the security and well-being of your country through shared activities, equipment provisioning, capacity building and training.
- India recently approved the highest-ever export quotas for essential commodities – eggs, potatoes, onions, sugar, rice, wheat flour and pulses, river sand and stone aggregates – to the Maldives for 2024-25 under a unique bilateral mechanism. The approved quantities are the highest since this arrangement came into effect in 1981.
- India remains strongly committed to supporting human-centric development in the Maldives as part of its 'Neighbourhood First' policy, and that was an important talking point from where to approach the bilateral conversation in what has been an otherwise frosty political relationship since Muizzu became President.

India-Maldives Relations

- India and the Maldives share a historically close relationship characterized by cultural, economic, and strategic ties.
- **Geopolitical Importance :** The Maldives holds significant strategic importance for India due to its location in the Indian Ocean region. India views stability and security in the Maldives as crucial for its own security interests.
- **Historical and Cultural Ties :** India and the Maldives share deep-rooted historical and cultural connections, dating back centuries. There are linguistic, ethnic, and cultural similarities between the two nations, which have contributed to strong people-to-people ties.
- **Economic Cooperation :** Economic cooperation between India and the Maldives spans various sectors including trade, investment, tourism, and development assistance. India has been one of the largest trading partners and a significant source of investment for the Maldives.
- **Development Assistance :** India has provided significant development assistance to the Maldives in various forms, including infrastructure development, capacity building, and humanitarian aid. Projects such as the construction of bridges, airports, and housing have been undertaken with Indian assistance.
- **Security Cooperation :** Both countries cooperate closely on security issues, particularly maritime security and counter-terrorism efforts. India has provided assistance to enhance the Maldives' maritime surveillance capabilities and has conducted joint exercises to bolster security cooperation.
- **Political Relations :** Despite occasional tensions and differences, political relations between India and the Maldives have generally been cordial. India has supported democratic processes and institutions in the Maldives and has expressed concerns regarding political developments that may affect stability and democracy in the country.
- **Regional Cooperation :** India and the Maldives collaborate within regional frameworks such as the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) to address common challenges and promote regional cooperation.
- India and the Maldives maintain a multifaceted relationship encompassing various areas of cooperation, although challenges such as political instability and external influences occasionally strain ties.

GS-II: Niti Aayog Report Finds 'huge Gap' In Cancer Screening At Ayushman Centres. INDIAN EXPRESS

- The Rs 5-lakh insurance cover, the flagship Ayushman Bharat Scheme envisaged the upgrade of primary health centres to Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs). These would, among a range of services, offer annual screening for those 30 years or older for Non Communicable Diseases: hypertension, diabetes, and three of the most common cancers in India - oral, breast and cervical.
- Six years since the launch, the Ayushman Bharat insurance scheme has been availed of by more than 5.47 crore users across the country - making it the world's largest medical insurance scheme.
- But when it comes to cancer screening at the HWCs, there is a "huge gap," according to a report from 13 states prepared by NITI Aayog, the government's premier policy think tank.
- It is learnt that three-member teams of NITI Aayog visited a total of 93 HWCs across 37 districts in 12 states and one Union Territory over a period of four months (from mid-December 2022 to early April 2023) to track the progress and functioning of the HWCs.
- The states include Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, and Uttar Pradesh.
- Niti Aayog has decided to conduct a fresh "evaluation" of the HWCs – in March this year, it issued a Request for Proposal (RFP), inviting proposals from national and international firms for this.
- As per official protocol, there are three distinct methods of screening for the three cancers: oral visual examination for oral cancer; visual inspection with acetic acid for cervical cancer (under this, the cervix is examined after the application of 3-5% acetic acid); and clinical breast examination (CBE) for breast cancer for the people in the age-group 30-65 years.



Ayushman Bharat Scheme

- Ayushman Bharat, also known as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), is a flagship healthcare scheme launched by the Government of India in September 2018. It is one of the world's largest government-funded healthcare programs aimed at providing comprehensive health coverage to economically vulnerable families in India. Basic characteristics of the scheme :-
 - **Objective :** The primary objective of Ayushman Bharat is to provide financial protection to over 50 crore economically disadvantaged and vulnerable families in India by offering them access to quality healthcare services. The scheme aims to reduce out-of-pocket healthcare expenses and improve access to healthcare facilities.
 - **Coverage :** Ayushman Bharat provides health insurance coverage of up to Rs. 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. The coverage extends to a wide range of medical and surgical treatments, including pre-existing conditions.

- **Beneficiaries** : The scheme primarily targets deprived rural families and identified occupational categories of urban workers' families, such as street vendors, domestic workers, and construction laborers. Beneficiaries are identified based on the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data.
- **Implementation** : Ayushman Bharat is implemented through a two-tier system. At the national level, the National Health Authority (NHA) is responsible for policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring. At the state level, State Health Agencies (SHAs) are responsible for implementing the scheme and empanelling hospitals.
- **Empanelled Hospitals** : The scheme empanels both public and private hospitals that meet the prescribed criteria for providing healthcare services. Empanelled hospitals must adhere to defined quality standards and pricing guidelines.
- **Technology** : Ayushman Bharat utilizes technology extensively for beneficiary identification, authentication, and monitoring. The scheme operates through an online portal and uses a unique identification mechanism to verify beneficiaries and track healthcare services availed.
- **Impact** : Since its launch, Ayushman Bharat has significantly expanded access to healthcare services for millions of beneficiaries across India. It has helped reduce the financial burden on families facing medical emergencies and has contributed to improving health outcomes.
- Ayushman Bharat represents a major initiative by the Indian government to address the healthcare needs of its citizens, particularly those belonging to economically vulnerable sections of society.



GS-II : Meeting nutrition challenge: what new guidelines prescribe. INDIAN EXPRESS

- **Context :** India's premier nutrition research institute has published comprehensive guidelines on the diet of vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women, and children and the elderly.
- The guidelines issued by the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Hyderabad, which works under the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), also prescribe general principles such as reducing consumption of salt and highly processed foods (such as packaged chips, cookies, bread, ketchup, candy, etc.).
- The guidelines say an estimated 56.4% of India's total disease burden can be attributed to unhealthy diets. A healthy diet and physical activity can prevent 80% of Type 2 diabetes cases, and significantly reduce the burden of heart disease and high blood pressure.
- According to the Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey 2019, which showed high prevalence of lifestyle conditions even in children. Around 5% of children of ages 5-9, and 6% of adolescents, were overweight or obese, almost 2% of children and adolescents were found to have diabetes, and another 10% had pre-diabetes.
- The survey found high levels of bad cholesterol (LDL and triglycerides) in 37.3% of children ages 5-9, and 19.9% of pre-teens and teens ages 10-19. Levels of good cholesterol were low in a fourth of all children and adolescents.
- Incidence of micronutrient (zinc, iron, vitamins) deficiencies ranged from 13% to 30% of children between ages 1 and 19. The recommended ideal diet charts for various groups of people takes into account both micronutrient deficiencies and diseases of overnutrition.
- A study on malnutrition published in The Lancet earlier this year said undernutrition continues to be high in India, but obesity has increased significantly over the last 30 years.
- The "faulty dietary pattern" in which unhealthy, highly processed, high-fat, sugar and salt (HFSS) foods have become more affordable and accessible than healthier alternatives, "contributes to deficiencies in iron and folic acid, resulting in anaemia and in the higher prevalence of overweight and obesity among population groups.

General Dietary Principles

- The guidelines recommend getting required nutrients from at least eight food groups, including vegetables, leafy vegetables, roots and tubers, dairy, nuts, and oils. Consumption of cereals - the staple of Indian meals - should be restricted, so they contribute only 45% of the total energy (instead of the 50-70% now).
- Instead, more proteins (pulses, meat, poultry, fish) should be consumed, making up 14% of the total daily energy (instead of only 6-9% now).
- Achieving adequate levels of essential polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) and B12 is a challenge for vegetarians. The guidelines recommend consumption of flax seeds, chia seeds, walnuts, vegetables and greens.
- The report says salt consumption should be restricted to 5g a day, and strongly recommends against consuming highly processed foods that are typically high in fats, salt, sugar.



GS-III : Export- import in agri sector. INDIAN EXPRESS

- **Context :** India's agricultural exports fell 8.2% in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 on the back of shipment curbs on a host of commodities, from cereals and sugar to onions.
- The value of farm exports totaled \$48.82 billion in 2023-24, down from the record \$53.15 billion of 2022-23 and \$50.24 billion for the previous fiscal, according to Department of Commerce data.
- That was largely courtesy of a crash in global agri-commodity prices, with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) food price index (base: 2014-16=100) dipping from an average of 119.1 to 96.5 points between 2013-14 and 2019-20. Low international prices reduced the cost competitiveness of the country's exports, while also making it more vulnerable to imports.
- The government hasn't allowed any sugar to go out of the country during the current production year from October 2023. Not surprisingly, exports of the sweetener were valued at only \$2.82 billion in 2023-24, after peaking at \$5.77 billion in 2021-22.
- Wheat exports were valued at \$56.74 billion in 2022, following which their value plunged to \$56.74 billion in 2023-24, reaching an all-time-high of \$56.74 billion in 2021-22.
- Most of the other major agri export items - barring marine products, castor oil and other cereals (mainly maize) - have posted fetched \$5.84 billion in 2023-24, surpassing the previous high of \$4.86 billion achieved back in 2013-14. Spices exports, too, crossed the \$4 billion mark for the first time.



Policy Takeways

- Farmers and agri-traders, like all businessmen, want policy stability and predictability.
- When governments resort to banning/restricting agri exports - these extend now even to de-oiled rice bran (a byproduct of paddy milling used as an animal feed ingredient) - they usually privilege the interests of consumers over producers.
- These actions hurt more when taken overnight, like with wheat exports. Building export markets takes time and effort. A more predictable and rules-based policy - say, introducing temporary tariffs instead of outright bans or quantitative restrictions - is what many economists would recommend.
- The zero/low tariffs are at variance with the government's own objective to promote crop diversification - weaning away farmers from rice, wheat and sugarcane to growing pulses and oilseeds, which are less water-guzzling and also significantly imported.
- The government taking over post the elections may have to come out with a more rational export-import policy, balancing the interests of producers and consumers as well as the short- and long-term goals for the farm sector.

GS-III: Many youth in Bihar still picking up the pieces after anti-Agnipath protests. THE HINDU

- The 'Agnipath' allows patriotic and motivated youth to serve in the armed forces for a period of 4 years. A youthful profile of the Army will provide a fresh lease of 'josh and jazba' while bringing about a transformational shift towards more technically savvy armed forces, which is the need of the hour.
- There will not be any compromise on the standards that the armed forces apply in ensuring the minimum physical, medical and professional parameters for new recruits.



- Agnipath is not for those looking to find stable employment. It is for those Agniveers who wish to selflessly serve their motherland.
- Defence and military reforms always run the risk of early triumphalism, undermining long-term change. But with Agnipath, like with OROP or the decision to go ahead with the Rafale deal, despite scathing pressure to back off, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has shown he is made of far sterner stuff than what he is credited with.
- The Indian military is currently undergoing a fundamental transformation. These changes were made possible primarily due to the creation, in December 2019, of the post of Chief of Defence (CDS) staff by the Modi government, with the late General Bipin Rawat who was at that time appointed as the first CDS, also making him the head of a newly created Department of Military Affairs.

Pros of the Agnipath Scheme :

- **Encouragement of Entrepreneurial Spirit :** Agni-Path schemes play a crucial role in fostering an entrepreneurial mindset among students. By providing resources, mentorship, and funding opportunities, it encourages students to think creatively and embark on entrepreneurial ventures.

- **Skill Development** : Participation in Agni-Path schemes equips students with practical skills such as business planning, market research, and project management, which are essential for entrepreneurship and innovation.
- **Job Creation** : Successful implementation of Agni-Path schemes can lead to the creation of new businesses and startups, consequently generating employment opportunities and contributing to economic growth.
- **Collaboration and Networking** : These schemes often facilitate collaboration among students, academia, industry experts, and investors, fostering a conducive environment for innovation and knowledge exchange.

Cons of the Agnipath Scheme :

- **Access and Awareness** : One of the major challenges with Agni-Path schemes is ensuring equitable access to resources and opportunities, especially for students from underprivileged backgrounds. Lack of awareness about these schemes among students and educational institutions may also hinder their effectiveness.
- **Sustainability** : Many entrepreneurial ventures initiated under Agni-Path schemes may struggle to sustain themselves beyond the initial stages due to various factors such as market competition, lack of adequate funding, and insufficient mentorship.
- **Bureaucratic Hurdles** : The bureaucratic processes involved in accessing funding and other resources under Agni-Path schemes can be cumbersome and time-consuming, deterring some students from participating or hindering the progress of their projects.
- **Quality Control** : Ensuring the quality and viability of the projects supported by Agni-Path schemes is essential to maximize their impact. Without proper oversight and evaluation mechanisms, there is a risk of investing resources in projects that may not deliver the intended outcomes.

Way Forward :

- **Enhanced Outreach and Education** : Efforts should be made to raise awareness about Agni-Path schemes among students, educators, and stakeholders. This can be achieved through targeted marketing campaigns, workshops, and partnerships with educational institutions.
- **Streamlined Processes** : Simplifying the application and approval processes for funding and other support services can make Agni-Path schemes more accessible and attractive to students. Embracing digital platforms for application and monitoring can also improve efficiency.
- **Mentorship and Capacity Building** : Providing comprehensive mentorship and capacity-building programs can enhance the chances of success for entrepreneurial ventures initiated under Agni-Path schemes. Experienced entrepreneurs, industry professionals, and academic experts can play a crucial role in guiding and supporting student innovators.
- **Focus on Sustainability** : Emphasizing the importance of sustainability and scalability in project selection and implementation can increase the long-term impact of Agni-Path schemes. Encouraging students to develop business models that address real societal needs and market demands can contribute to sustainable growth.
- **Evaluation and Feedback Mechanisms** : Implementing robust monitoring, evaluation, and feedback mechanisms can help assess the effectiveness of Agni-Path schemes and identify areas for improvement.
- Regular reviews and stakeholder consultations can inform policy adjustments and strategic interventions.
- Though Agni-Path schemes have the potential to nurture a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship among students, addressing the associated challenges and implementing strategic reforms are essential to maximize their impact and sustainability.

EDITORIAL ANALYSIS

GS-III : An AI-infused world needs matching cybersecurity. THE HINDU

- With the generative AI industry projected to increase global GDP by as much as \$7 to \$10 trillion, the development of generative AI solutions (such as ChatGPT in November 2022) has spurred a vicious cycle of advantages and disadvantages.
- According to a recently published report, there has been a 1,265% increase in phishing incidents/emails, along with a 967% increase in credential phishing since the fourth quarter of 2022 arising from the exacerbated utilisation/manipulation of generative AI.
- With sophisticated cyber threats on the rise, organisations and individuals are susceptible to the novel avenues of cyber-attacks, pushing firms to adapt to ever-evolving technology.
- As per a study conducted by Deep Instinct, around 75% of professionals witnessed an upsurge in cyberattacks in the past year alone, while 85% of the surveyed respondents have attributed the increased risk to generative AI.
- As generative AI continues to mature, newer, more complex threats have arisen: through cognitive behavioural manipulation, critically dangerous incidents have surfaced, with voice-activation toys and gadgets that encourage dangerous behaviours in children and/or posing a grave threat to one's privacy and security.
- Simultaneously, remote and real-time biometric identification systems (such as facial recognition) have further jeopardised the right to privacy and massively endangered individuals on several occasions in recent times.
- While generative AI has significantly impacted productivity across the industrial realm with 70% of professionals reporting increased productivity, increasing manipulation via generative AI (specifically over the past couple of years) has resulted in the spiralling vulnerability of organisations to attacks, with most organisations citing undetectable phishing attacks (37%), an increase in the volume of attacks (33%), and growing privacy concerns (39%) as the biggest challenges.
- The recent identification, by several cybersecurity conglomerates, of complex hacker groups using generative AI solutions has raised an alarm - with AI models being leveraged for translating and identifying coding errors to maximise the impact of cyberattacks.
- With such multifaceted cyberattacks on the rise, robust initiatives have become necessary. While stringent ethical and legislative frameworks are underway to combat growing cybercrimes due to AI, loopholes and a lack of industrial understanding/comprehension in regulating generative AI persist.



The Bletchley Declaration

- Considering the growing concerns amidst increasing misuse of generative AI, it becomes imperative to safeguard consumers against the challenges posed by such advanced technologies, allowing them to navigate digital spaces safely.
- World leaders, too, have initiated collaborative efforts to understand the potential catastrophic harm caused by the detrimental utilisation of AI, as seen in the recent signing of the Bletchley Declaration at the AI Safety Summit.
- The countries that signed the agreement include China, the European Union, France, Germany, India, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States.
- At the institutional level, stern policy-led efforts are pivotal to bolstering the stance against increasing challenges via solutions such as enhancing the stance for watermarking to identify AI-generated content.
- This could aid in reducing cyber threats from AI-generated content, warning consumers to take appropriate actions.
- Further, a collaborative effort between institutional and industrial stakeholders could necessitate the process of improving and implementing a realistic, practical, and effective framework, with the inclusion of feedback from the public to further strengthen the drafting of these regulations.

Foster Digital Awareness

- At the corporate level, greater emphasis is required to accommodate digital awareness via occupational media and digital literacy training sessions, fostering robust digital fluency in the workspace while identifying and tackling gaps in digital knowledge among employees.
- This could further equip the workforce to efficiently navigate the digital landscape, identify credibility, and verify the sources for authentication.
- However, for a truly holistic approach to cybersecurity in an AI-driven world, we cannot overlook the crucial role of non-governmental organisations and other outreach organisations that introduce individuals to the wonders of the digital world, and simultaneously equip them with the essential tools of cyber literacy.
- By fostering a digitally savvy citizenry from the ground up, we can build a more robust defence against the evolving threats in this AI-driven digital landscape.
- As we move towards developing more sophisticated systems and technologies, collaborative efforts are paramount to harbour a sense of security, enabling individuals and organisations to further empower communities to safeguard their personal interests and identities.





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